

# Bisimulational Categoricity

Jędrzej Kołodziej

AIML 2020  
eHelsinki

recall the standard modal logic

recall the standard modal logic

syntax:

recall the standard modal logic

syntax:

$a \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \vee \psi \mid \diamond\varphi$

recall the standard modal logic

syntax:

$a \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \vee \psi \mid \diamond\varphi$

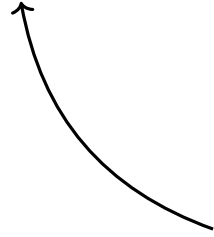
semantics

recall the standard modal logic

syntax:

$a \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \vee \psi \mid \diamond\varphi$

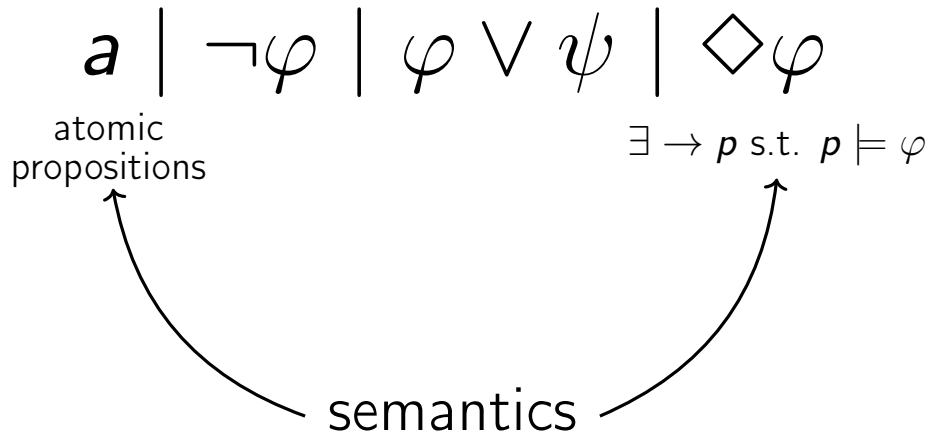
atomic  
propositions



semantics

recall the standard modal logic

syntax:



# Bisimulational Categoricity



a theory  $t$  is *categorical* if it has a **unique** model...

# Bisimulational Categoricity



a theory  $t$  is *categorical* if it has a **unique** model...

maximal consistent set  
of modal formulae

# Bisimulational Categoricity

a theory  $t$  is *categorical* if it has a **unique** model...

maximal consistent set  
of modal formulae

# Bisimulational Categoricality

...up to ~~isomorphism~~ **bisimulation** of rooted models

a theory  $t$  is *categorical* if it has a **unique** model...

maximal consistent set  
of modal formulae

# Bisimulational Categoricality

...up to ~~isomorphism~~ **bisimulation** of rooted models

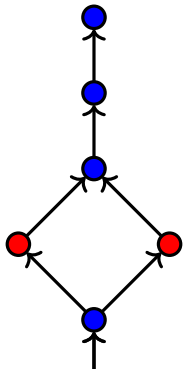
the standard  
variant

a theory  $t$  is *categorical* if it has a **unique** model...

maximal consistent set  
of modal formulae

# Bisimulational Categoricality

...up to ~~isomorphism~~ **bisimulation** of rooted models



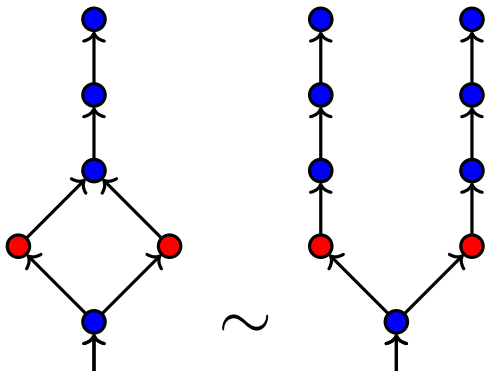
the standard  
variant

a theory  $t$  is *categorical* if it has a **unique** model...

maximal consistent set  
of modal formulae

# Bisimulational Categoricality

...up to ~~isomorphism~~ **bisimulation** of rooted models



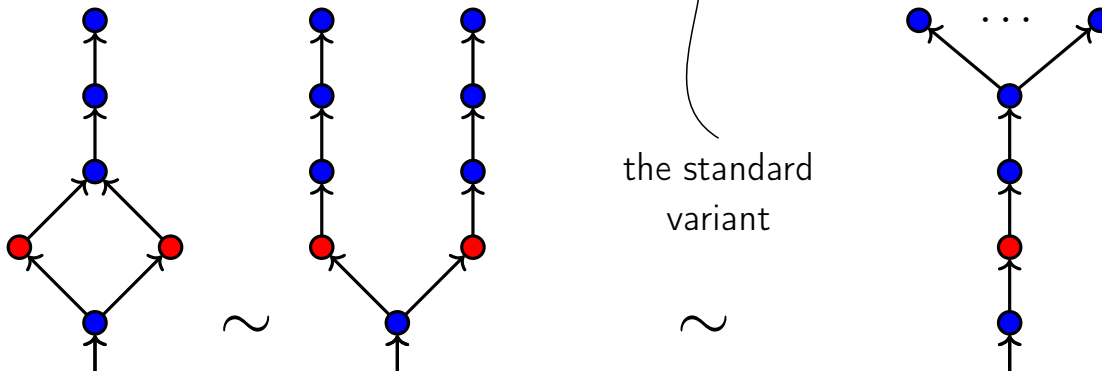
the standard  
variant

a theory  $t$  is *categorical* if it has a **unique** model...

maximal consistent set  
of modal formulae

# Bisimulational Categoricity

...up to ~~isomorphism~~ **bisimulation** of rooted models

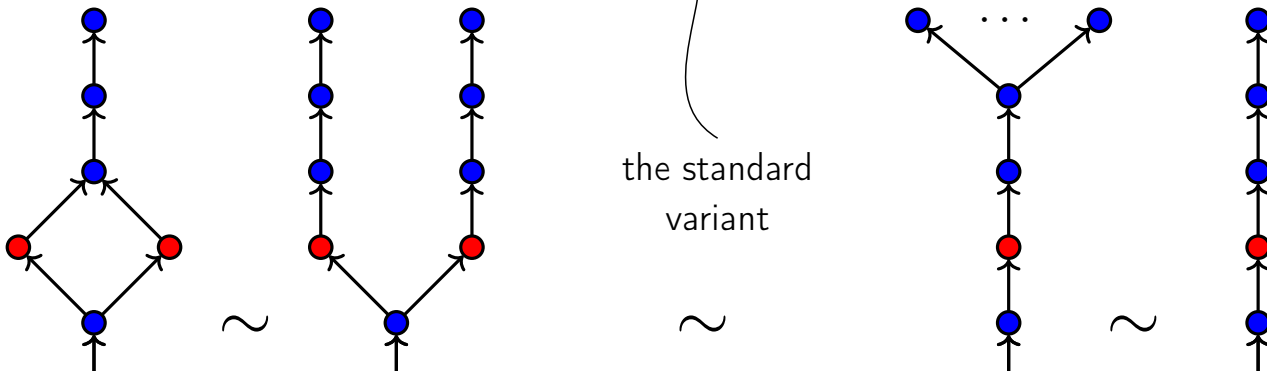


a theory  $t$  is *categorical* if it has a **unique** model...

maximal consistent set  
of modal formulae

# Bisimulational Categoricity

...up to ~~isomorphism~~ **bisimulation** of rooted models





## Example

## Example

$$\{\Box^n(\text{blue} \wedge \Diamond T) \mid n \in \{0, 1, \dots\}\}$$

## Example

syntactic sugar for:  $\overbrace{\square \dots \square}^{n \text{ times}}$

$$\{\square^n(\text{blue} \wedge \diamond T) \mid n \in \{0, 1, \dots\}\}$$

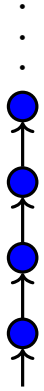
Example



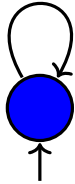
$\models$

syntactic sugar for:  $\overbrace{\square \dots \square}^{n \text{ times}}$

$$\{\square^n(\text{blue} \wedge \diamond T) \mid n \in \{0, 1, \dots\}\}$$



~



⊨

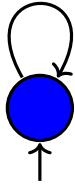
Example

syntactic sugar for:  $\overbrace{\square \dots \square}^{n \text{ times}}$

$$\{\square^n(\text{blue} \wedge \diamond T) \mid n \in \{0, 1, \dots\}\}$$



~



⊨

Example

$\{\square^n(\text{blue} \wedge \diamond T) \mid n \in \{0, 1, \dots\}\}$

syntactic sugar for:  $\overbrace{\square \dots \square}^{n \text{ times}}$

Non-Example



~

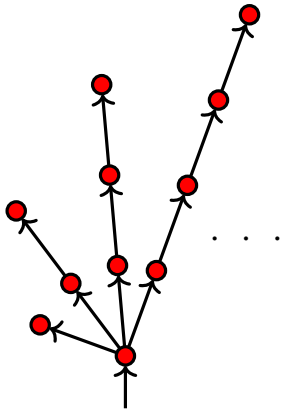


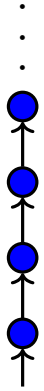
Example

syntactic sugar for:  $\overbrace{\square \dots \square}^{n \text{ times}}$

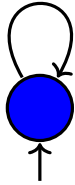
$$\models \{ \square^n(\text{blue} \wedge \diamond T) \mid n \in \{0, 1, \dots\} \}$$

Non-Example





~



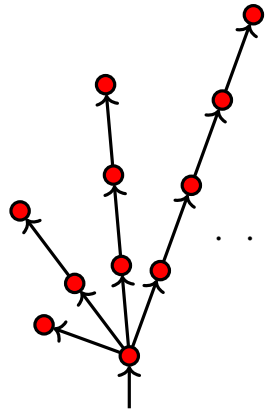
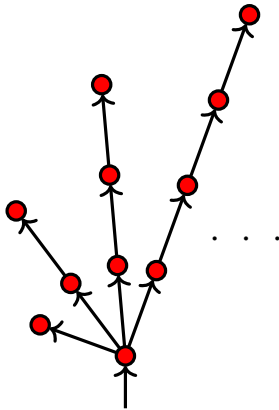
Example

syntactic sugar for:  $\overbrace{\square \dots \square}^{n \text{ times}}$

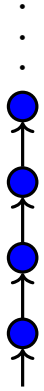
⊨

$\{\square^n(\text{blue} \wedge \diamond T) \mid n \in \{0, 1, \dots\}\}$

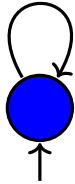
Non-Example







~



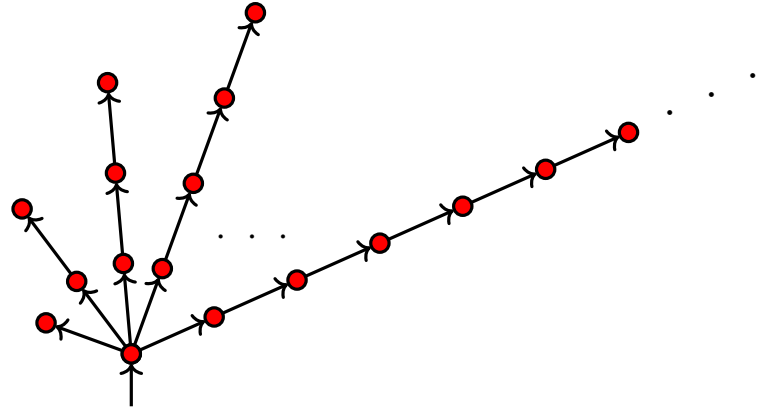
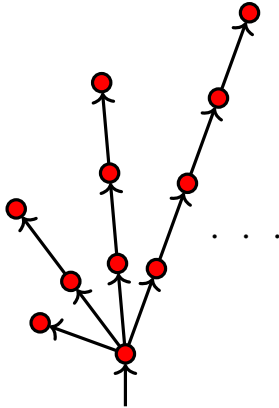
Example

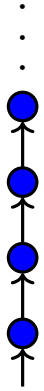
⊨

$$\{\Box^n(\text{blue} \wedge \Diamond T) \mid n \in \{0, 1, \dots\}\}$$

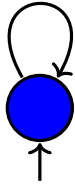
syntactic sugar for:  $\overbrace{\Box \dots \Box}^{n \text{ times}}$

Non-Example





~



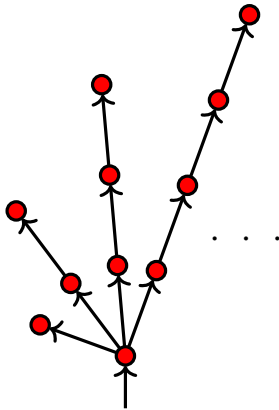
Example

⊨

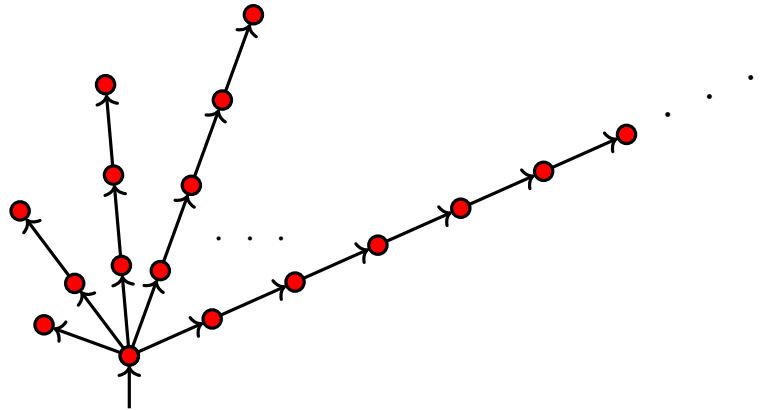
$$\{\Box^n(\text{blue} \wedge \Diamond T) \mid n \in \{0, 1, \dots\}\}$$

syntactic sugar for:  $\overbrace{\Box \dots \Box}^{n \text{ times}}$

Non-Example

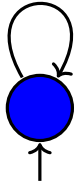


⊈





~

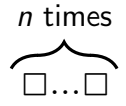


⊨

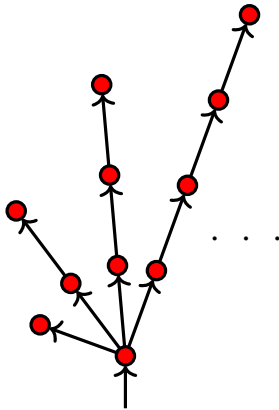
Example

$$\{ \underbrace{\square \dots \square}_{n \text{ times}} (\text{blue} \wedge \diamond T) \mid n \in \{0, 1, \dots\} \}$$

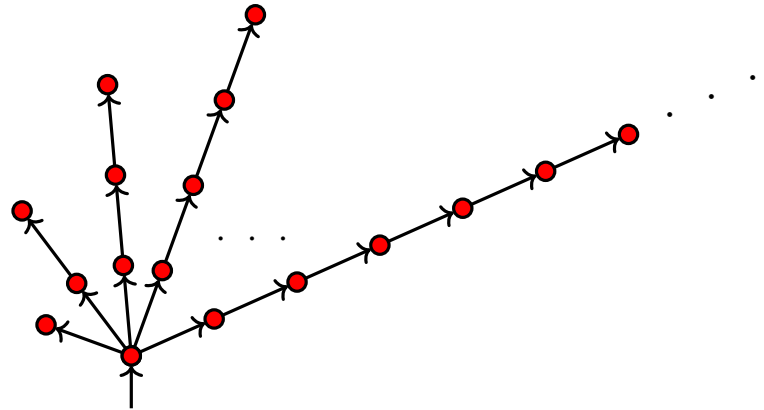
syntactic sugar for:



Non-Example



⊈



satisfy the same modal formulae, but are not bisimilar!

For a complete modal theory  $t$ , the following are equivalent:

For a complete modal theory  $t$ , the following are equivalent:

$t$  has a unique model  
up to bisimulation

For a complete modal theory  $t$ , the following are equivalent:

every model of  $t$  is bisimilar  
to a image-finite one

$t$  has a unique model  
up to bisimulation

For a complete modal theory  $t$ , the following are equivalent:

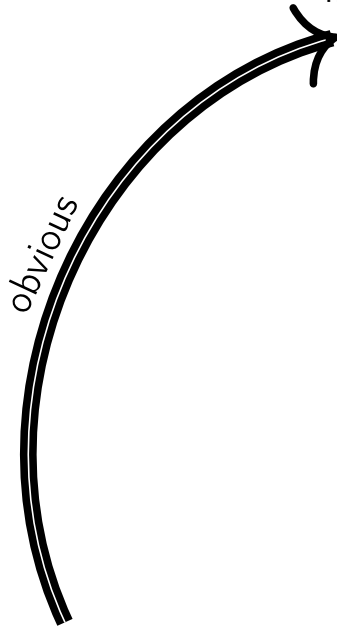
$t$  has at least one  
image-finite model

every model of  $t$  is bisimilar  
to a image-finite one

$t$  has a unique model  
up to bisimulation

For a complete modal theory  $t$ , the following are equivalent:

$t$  has at least one  
image-finite model



every model of  $t$  is bisimilar  
to a image-finite one

$t$  has a unique model  
up to bisimulation



For a complete modal theory  $t$ , the following are equivalent:

$t$  has at least one  
image-finite model

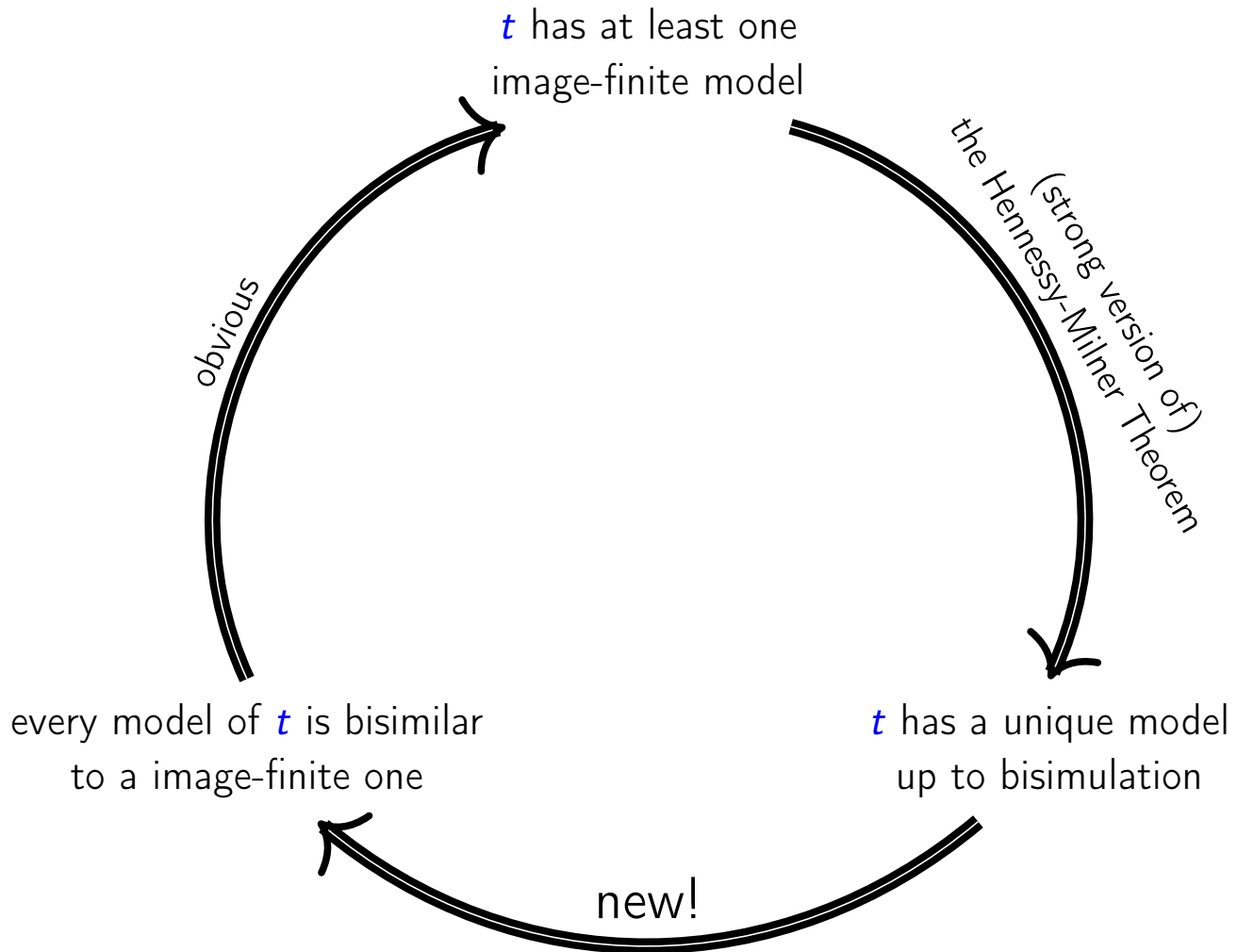
*obvious*

*(strong version of)  
the Hennessy-Milner Theorem*

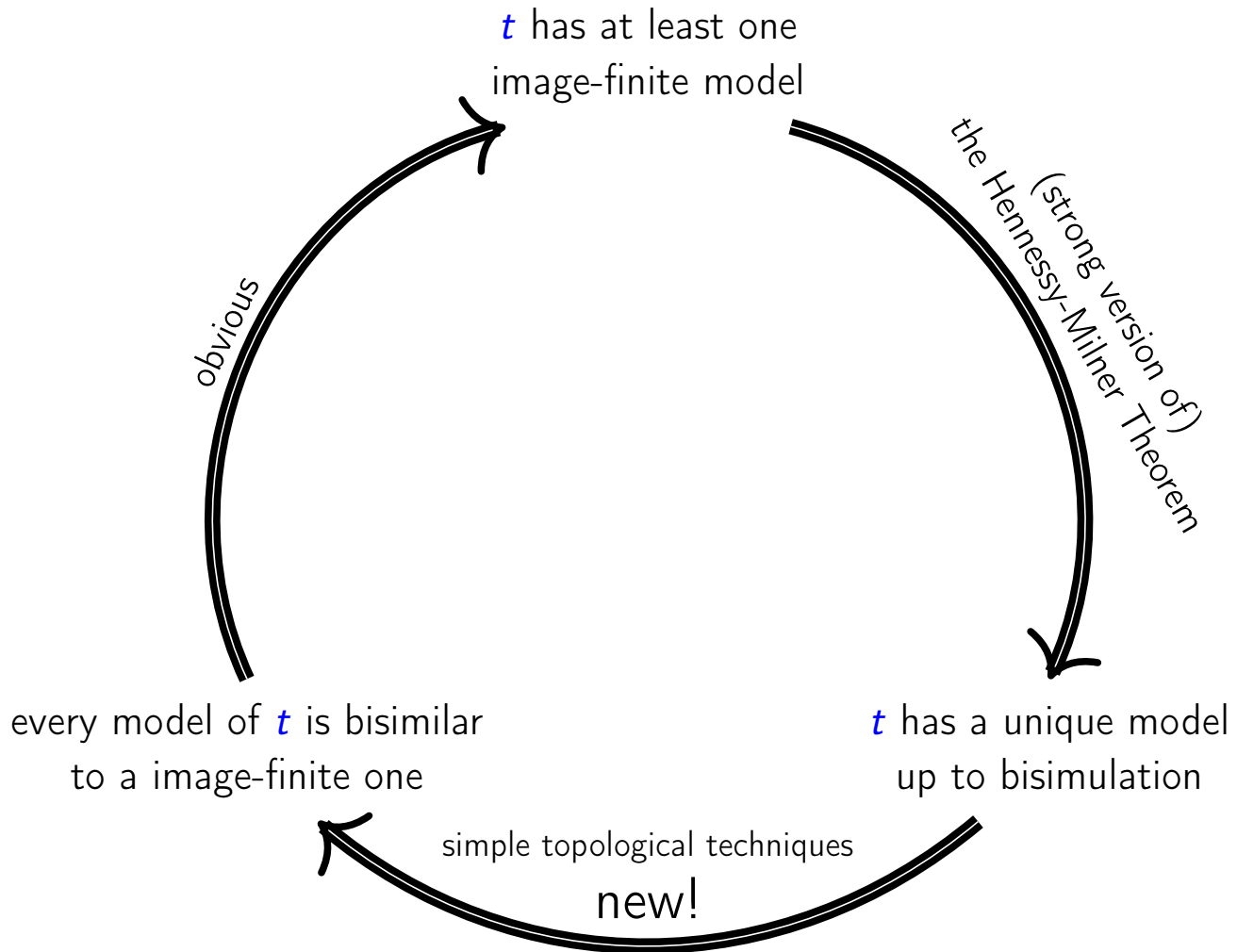
every model of  $t$  is bisimilar  
to a image-finite one

$t$  has a unique model  
up to bisimulation

For a complete modal theory  $t$ , the following are equivalent:



For a complete modal theory  $t$ , the following are equivalent:



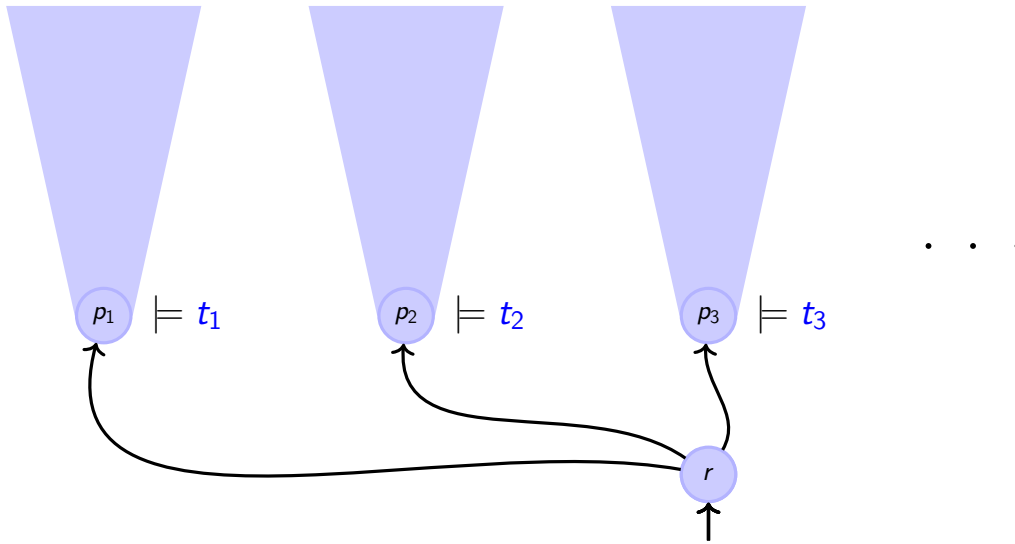
## The proof - some insights

## The proof - some insights

- given a point  $r$  with infinitely many children  $(p_1, p_2, \dots)$  satisfying pairwise different theories  $(t_1, t_2, \dots)$ ...

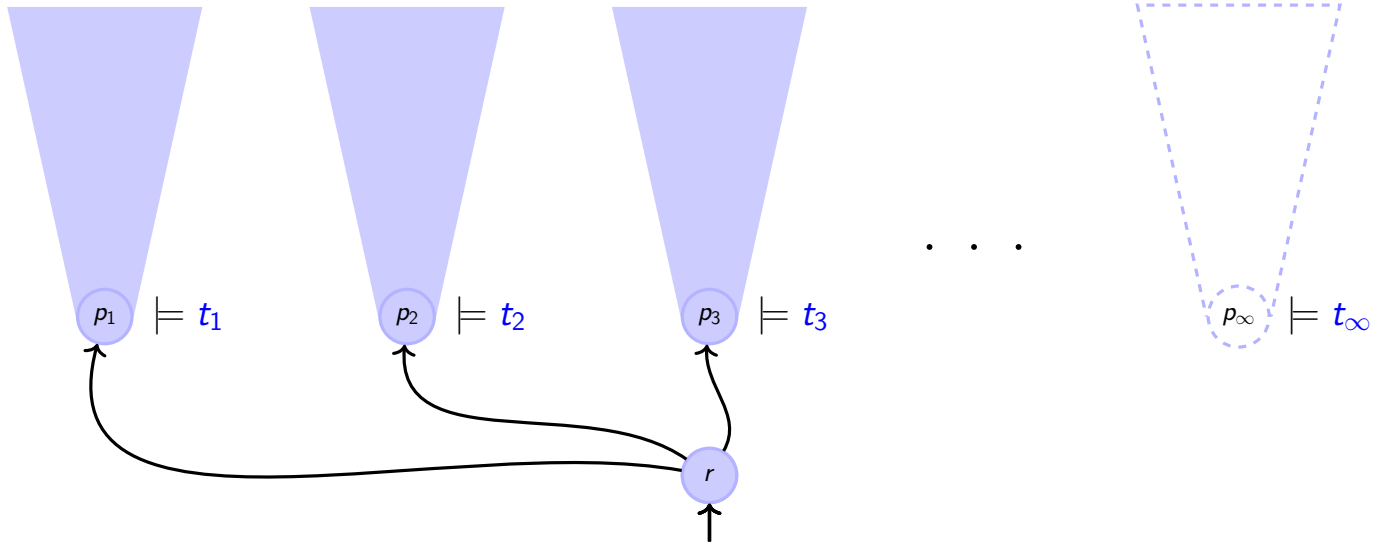
## The proof - some insights

- given a point  $r$  with infinitely many children ( $p_1, p_2, \dots$ ) satisfying pairwise different theories ( $t_1, t_2, \dots$ )...



## The proof - some insights

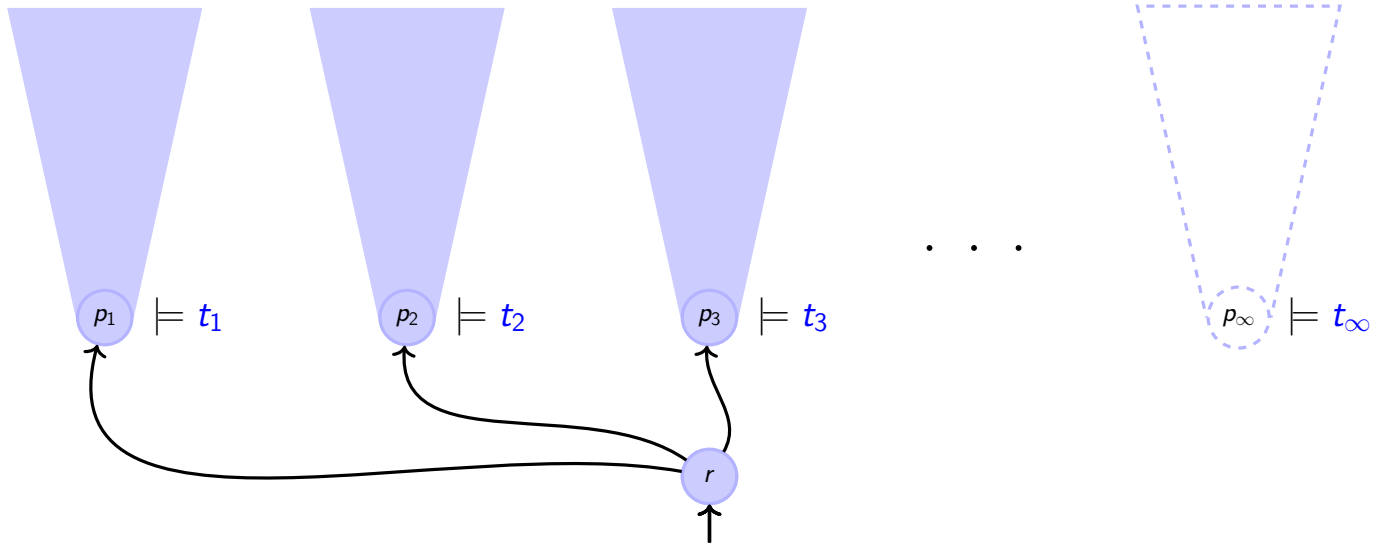
- given a point  $r$  with infinitely many children ( $p_1, p_2, \dots$ ) satisfying pairwise different theories ( $t_1, t_2, \dots$ )...



- ...we find a theory  $t_\infty$  that is a *limit* of ( $t_1, t_2, \dots$ )...

## The proof - some insights

- given a point  $r$  with infinitely many children ( $p_1, p_2, \dots$ ) satisfying pairwise different theories ( $t_1, t_2, \dots$ )...



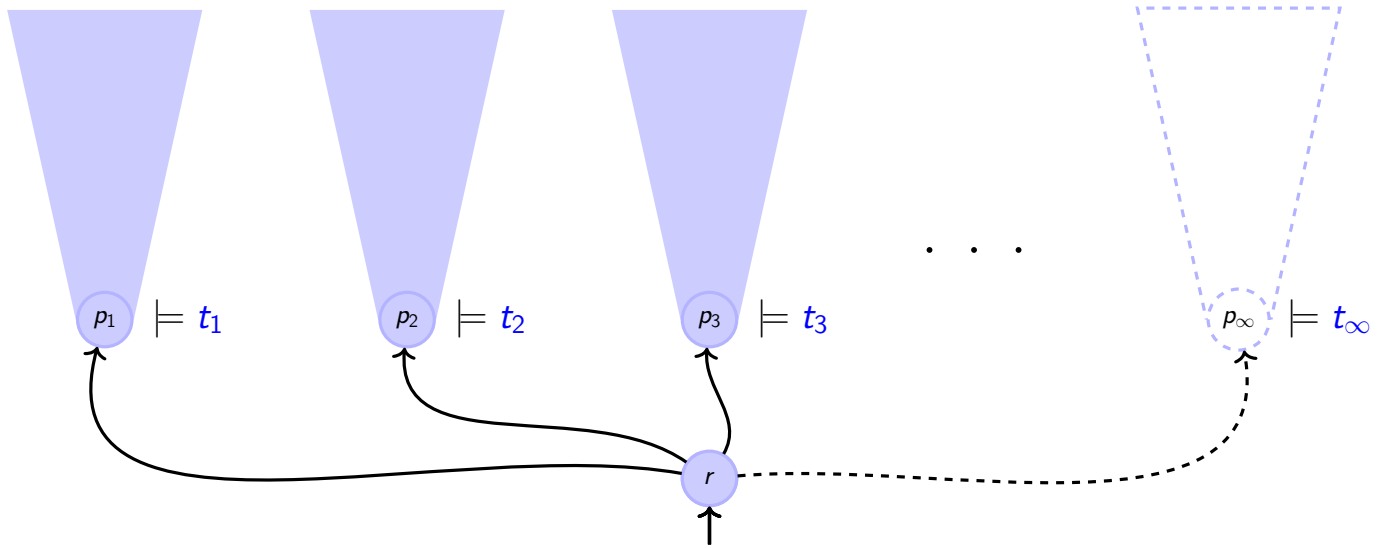
- ...we find a theory  $t_\infty$  that is a *limit* of ( $t_1, t_2, \dots$ )...

$t_\infty$  can be approximated by  $t_i$ 's with arbitrary precision, i.e. for every  $\varphi \in t_\infty$ ,  $\varphi \in t_i$  for some  $i$



## The proof - some insights

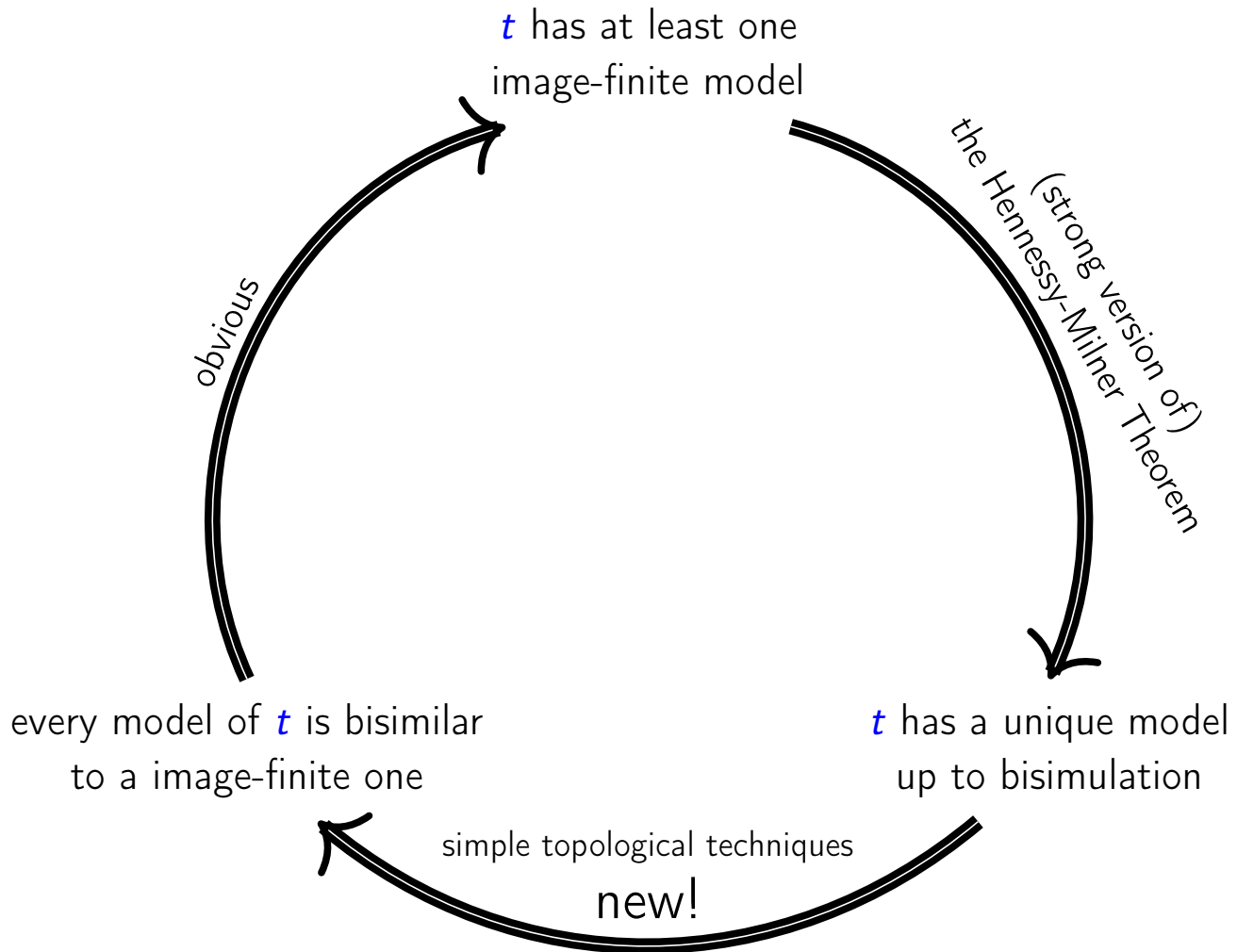
- given a point  $r$  with infinitely many children ( $p_1, p_2, \dots$ ) satisfying pairwise different theories ( $t_1, t_2, \dots$ )...



- ...we find a theory  $t_\infty$  that is a *limit* of ( $t_1, t_2, \dots$ )...
- ...and include/exclude it, obtaining equivalent, but non-bisimilar models

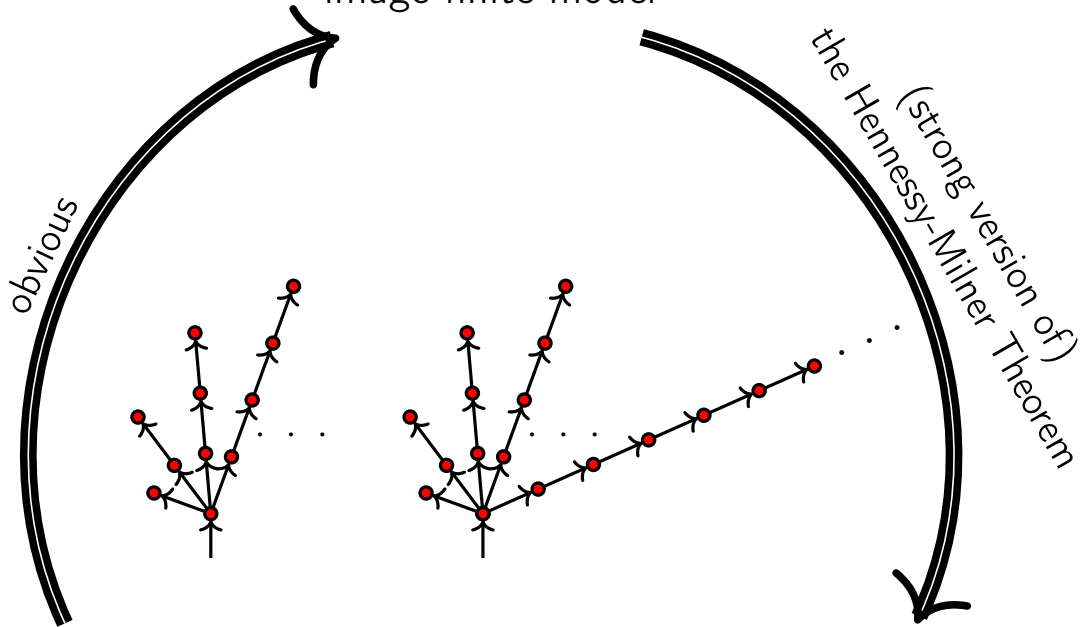
$t_\infty$  can be approximated by  $t_i$ 's with arbitrary precision, i.e. for every  $\varphi \in t_\infty$ ,  
 $\varphi \in t_i$  for some  $i$

For a complete modal theory  $t$ , the following are equivalent:



For a complete modal theory  $t$ , the following are equivalent:

$t$  has at least one  
image-finite model



every model of  $t$  is bisimilar  
to a image-finite one

$t$  has a unique model  
up to bisimulation

simple topological techniques  
new!

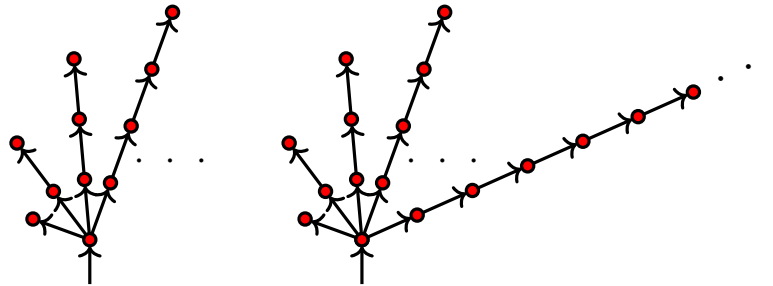
For a complete modal theory  $t$ , the following are equivalent:

$t$  has at least one  
image-finite model

A limit theory!

the Hennessy-Milner Theorem  
(strong version of)

obvious



every model of  $t$  is bisimilar  
to a image-finite one

$t$  has a unique model  
up to bisimulation

simple topological techniques  
new!

## Other inherently modal logics

## Other inherently modal logics

- using the same techniques, one can prove that a complete theory  $t$  expressed in:

## Other inherently modal logics

- using the same techniques, one can prove that a complete theory  $t$  expressed in:
  - **two-way** modal logic has a unique model up to **two-way bisimulation** iff  $t$  has a model with finite in- and outdegree

## Other inherently modal logics

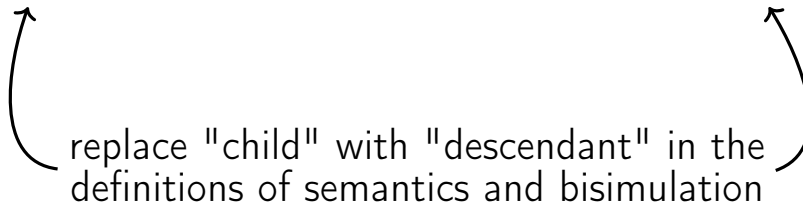
- using the same techniques, one can prove that a complete theory  $t$  expressed in:
  - **two-way** modal logic has a unique model up to **two-way bisimulation** iff  $t$  has a model with finite in- and outdegree
  - **logic EF** has a unique model up to **EF-bisimulation** iff  $t$  has a finite model



## Other inherently modal logics

- using the same techniques, one can prove that a complete theory  $t$  expressed in:
  - **two-way** modal logic has a unique model up to **two-way bisimulation** iff  $t$  has a model with finite in- and outdegree
  - **logic EF** has a unique model up to **EF-bisimulation** iff  $t$  has a finite model

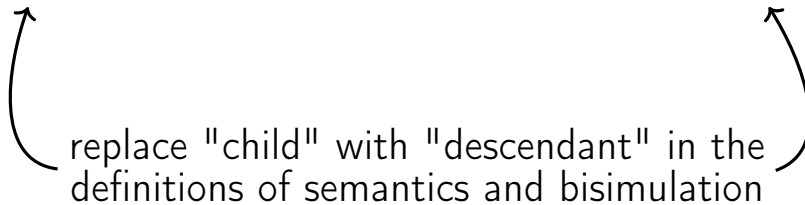
replace "child" with "descendant" in the definitions of semantics and bisimulation



## Other inherently modal logics

- using the same techniques, one can prove that a complete theory  $t$  expressed in:
  - **two-way** modal logic has a unique model up to **two-way bisimulation** iff  $t$  has a model with finite in- and outdegree
  - **logic EF** has a unique model up to **EF-bisimulation** iff  $t$  has a finite model

replace "child" with "descendant" in the definitions of semantics and bisimulation

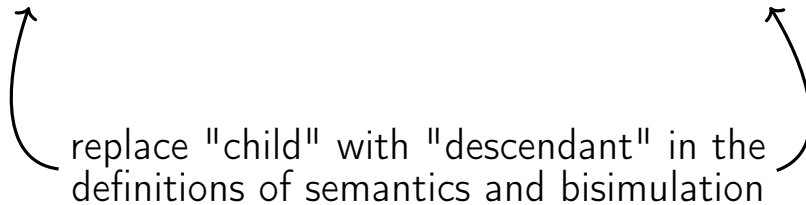


- the non-trivial step in generalizing the theorem is omitting limit theories...

## Other inherently modal logics

- using the same techniques, one can prove that a complete theory  $t$  expressed in:
  - **two-way** modal logic has a unique model up to **two-way bisimulation** iff  $t$  has a model with finite in- and outdegree
  - **logic EF** has a unique model up to **EF-bisimulation** iff  $t$  has a finite model

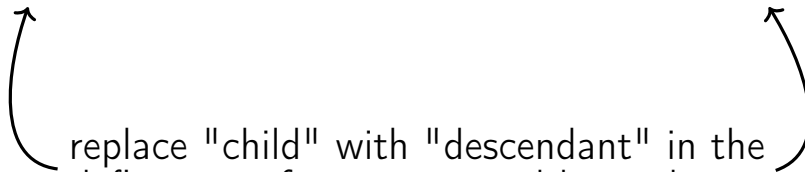
replace "child" with "descendant" in the definitions of semantics and bisimulation



- the non-trivial step in generalizing the theorem is omitting limit theories...  
...and sometimes it just *does not* work:

## Other inherently modal logics

- using the same techniques, one can prove that a complete theory  $t$  expressed in:
  - **two-way** modal logic has a unique model up to **two-way bisimulation** iff  $t$  has a model with finite in- and outdegree
  - **logic EF** has a unique model up to **EF-bisimulation** iff  $t$  has a finite model

  
replace "child" with "descendant" in the definitions of semantics and bisimulation

- the non-trivial step in generalizing the theorem is omitting limit theories...  
...and sometimes it just *does not* work:

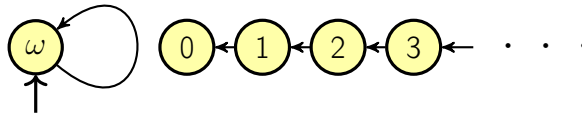
consider modal logic with universal modality " $\langle \exists \rangle \varphi$ " meaning "there exists a point satisfying  $\varphi$ "

## Other inherently modal logics

- using the same techniques, one can prove that a complete theory  $t$  expressed in:
  - **two-way** modal logic has a unique model up to **two-way bisimulation** iff  $t$  has a model with finite in- and outdegree
  - **logic EF** has a unique model up to **EF-bisimulation** iff  $t$  has a finite model

replace "child" with "descendant" in the definitions of semantics and bisimulation

- the non-trivial step in generalizing the theorem is omitting limit theories...  
...and sometimes it just *does not* work:



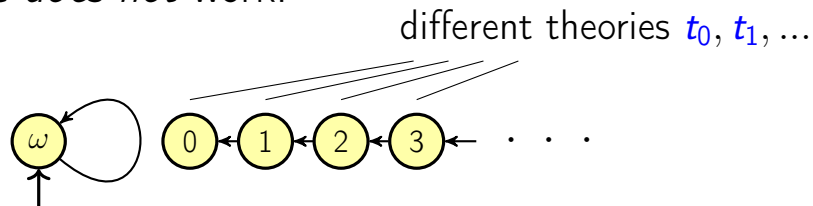
consider modal logic with universal modality " $\langle \exists \rangle \varphi$ " meaning "there exists a point satisfying  $\varphi$ "

## Other inherently modal logics

- using the same techniques, one can prove that a complete theory  $t$  expressed in:
  - **two-way** modal logic has a unique model up to **two-way bisimulation** iff  $t$  has a model with finite in- and outdegree
  - **logic EF** has a unique model up to **EF-bisimulation** iff  $t$  has a finite model

replace "child" with "descendant" in the definitions of semantics and bisimulation

- the non-trivial step in generalizing the theorem is omitting limit theories...  
...and sometimes it just *does not* work:



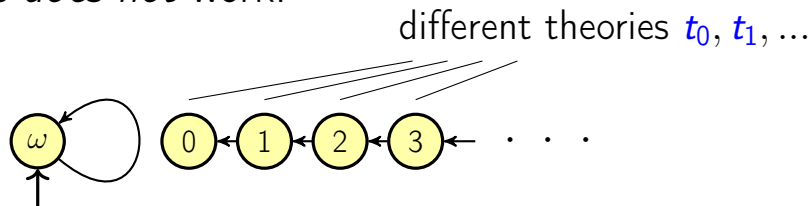
consider modal logic with universal modality " $\langle \exists \rangle \varphi$ " meaning "there exists a point satisfying  $\varphi$ "

## Other inherently modal logics

- using the same techniques, one can prove that a complete theory  $t$  expressed in:
  - **two-way** modal logic has a unique model up to **two-way bisimulation** iff  $t$  has a model with finite in- and outdegree
  - **logic EF** has a unique model up to **EF-bisimulation** iff  $t$  has a finite model

replace "child" with "descendant" in the definitions of semantics and bisimulation

- the non-trivial step in generalizing the theorem is omitting limit theories...  
...and sometimes it just *does not* work:



consider modal logic with universal modality " $\langle \exists \rangle \varphi$ " meaning "there exists a point satisfying  $\varphi$ "

$\omega$  has infinitely many  $\langle \exists \rangle$ -children with different theories  $t_1, t_2, \dots$ , but their only limit is  $t_\omega$  – the theory of  $\omega$  which cannot be omitted!

A challenge – go beyond compact logics



## A challenge – go beyond compact logics

- the proof relies on compactness and uses good model-theoretic properties of first-order logic

## A challenge – go beyond compact logics

- the proof relies on compactness and uses good model-theoretic properties of first-order logic
- modal  $\mu$ -calculus seems challenging, as not much is known about (infinitary) model theory for MSO

## A challenge – go beyond compact logics

- the proof relies on compactness and uses good model-theoretic properties of first-order logic
- modal  $\mu$ -calculus seems challenging, as not much is known about (infinitary) model theory for MSO
- it may be hard, as already PDL is highly non-compact (i.e. not  $\kappa$ -compact for every cardinal  $\kappa$  provably existing in ZFC)

## A challenge – go beyond compact logics

- the proof relies on compactness and uses good model-theoretic properties of first-order logic
- modal  $\mu$ -calculus seems challenging, as not much is known about (infinitary) model theory for MSO
- it may be hard, as already PDL is highly non-compact (i.e. not  $\kappa$ -compact for every cardinal  $\kappa$  provably existing in ZFC)

Thank you for you attention!